



### Embalming plate

This plate is placed over the cut made in the high priest's side to remove the organs and stops evil spirits entering the body. It is decorated with an Eye of Horus and a scarab beetle.



### Book of the Dead

The Book of the Dead is a collection of magical spells. It is the high priest's 'guidebook' to the trials and tribulations facing his spirit as he passes between the worlds of the living and the dead.

### Ba-bird

This ba-bird represents the high priest's soul. In order for him to attain eternal life, the ba must be free to fly between the afterlife and the mummified body in the tomb.



### Stela

This stone stela acts as a door between the worlds of the living and the dead. It allows the ba (the high priest's soul) and the ka (his life force) to move between the two worlds so he can live forever.



### Mummy mask

This funerary mask protects the mummy's head. It also allows the mummy to be recognised by the ba, the high priest's soul, when it returns to the preserved body.



### Bread

For the ancient Egyptians, eternal life is similar to earthly life, so the high priest will need everyday items such as food in his tomb. This bread will nourish him in the afterlife.



### Necklace

The high priest will need to dress up in the afterlife, so brightly-coloured jewellery like this necklace is also placed in his tomb.

### Kohl pot

In ancient Egypt, makeup is not just a fashion. Men, women and children use a black dye called kohl to enhance their eyes, protect them from the sun and keep insects away.



### Shabti

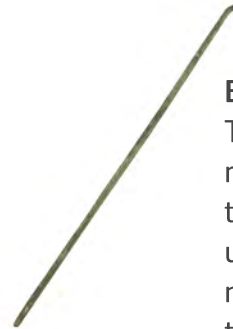
The high priest needs people to do the work he is expected to in the afterlife. Shabtis are small statues of the high priest as a mummy. He can have as many as 401 shabtis: 365 workers, one for each day of the year, and 36 overseers.

In The Three Pyramids game, you must help priest Ahmose collect up all the items he needs to prepare a body for the afterlife. Find out what he uses each object for here.



### Canopic jar

Before the high priest can be mummified, his lungs, stomach, intestines and liver must be removed. These are stored in canopic jars and placed in the tomb so he will be whole in the next world.



### Bronze hook

The high priest's brain is removed through the nose with the help of this hooked probe, used to break up the brain. The now-liquid brain-matter can then drain out of the nostrils.

### Unguent vase

Once the organs are removed, the high priest's body is covered in a salt called natron and left to dry out. Then the body is rinsed and oils and unguents (ointments) applied to preserve the skin.



### Mummy wrappings

Several metres of linen are required to wrap the high priest's body. Special prayers and spells are recited as the layers of bandages are added.



### Resin

As the high priest is wrapped, the bandages are coated in liquid resin. This ensures the wrappings stay in place, and also helps preserve the body.



### Eye of Horus amulet

Amulets are placed within the mummy's bandages to protect the high priest in the afterlife. The god Horus lost and then regained his left eye in a battle, so this amulet represents restored wholeness.

### Amulet of Duamutef

Amulets possess magical powers to protect the high priest on his journey to the next world, and in the afterlife. Duamutef, one of the four sons of Horus, protects his stomach.



### Heart scarab

Before the high priest can enter the afterlife, the gods weigh his heart to see how many good deeds he has done. To ensure he passes the test, this amulet is placed above his heart and inscribed with a spell.



### Winged scarab

The scarab beetle is a powerful amulet, the symbol for rebirth after death. It represents the sun god Khepri, who pushes the sun across the sky just as the beetle pushes its ball of dung.